

How this fluviatile species came to Leidschendam (near The Hague) remains rather mysterious. The species occurs in S. E. Europe and central Asia. It is known from Belgium (rare) and Germany (rare and very local). No records from England and Denmark.

*Cordulegaster annulatus* Latr. (*boltonii* Donovan). In the "Verslag van de 102de Zomervergadering der Ned. Ent. Ver. op 21 Juni 1947." (Proc. 102nd Summermeeting Neth. Ent. Soc., June 21st, 1947; publ. Sept. 1st, 1948) M. A. LIEFTINCK mentions the observation of a male *Cordulegaster boltonii* at Epen, South Limburg, Onderste Bos, 13-VI-1947. During an excursion to South Limburg in June 1951 I caught two females of the species exactly at the same place (Epen, 5-VI-1951). In Holland the species occurs regularly only at Belfeld, where it flies above running water. Though the only streaming water at Epen is the Geul, *C. annulatus* apparently prefers the forests. Along the Geul we looked for it in vain.

That *Cordulegaster* is not restricted to forest habitat may be shown by a capture I did in the „Hautes Fagnes”, Belgium, where it hunted over very small brooks which extract water from the vast marshes (9-VIII-1950).

Later on in Belgium I met *Cordulegaster* again, in the valley of the Warche, above Malmédy, where it is very common (July 18-31, 1951). It hunts low over the quickly running water. Several times I noticed females laying eggs. Somehow they are able to find a shallow place, where no more than 2 or 3 cm water runs over the stones. Then they dance up and down, each time dipping the abdomen, very frequently (about 3 times in 2 seconds). This "egg-dance" lasts for some 10 or 20 seconds, then another place is visited.

Several problems arise :

1. How does a female *Cordulegaster annulatus* "decide" whether a place is shallow enough for its purpose ?
2. Does it indeed lay eggs each time it dips the abdomen ?
3. Do the eggs stick to the stones, even in the strong current ? And if so, how does the female manage to fasten them to the substrate so quickly ? Perhaps a correlation exists between the strong ovipositing apparatus and the specialised manners of oviposition.

No male was noticed flying in the neighbourhood, as many Aeshnids are known to do.

Leidschendam, 18 Sept. 1951.

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*Rhyparia purpurata* L. (Lep.). Eind April en begin Mei werden in Midden-Limburg een 30-tal *purpurata*-rupsen gevonden. De heer NIES had het geluk de eerste te zien, en toen volgden er meer. Als vliegplaats komt me voor : open hei met hier en daar bremstruiken. Vooral de kleine jonge struikjes leken me erg in trek. Daar vond ik de mijne (6 stuks), soms twee tegelijk op een klein struikje. De rupsen eten met voorliefde de bloemen, wanneer die er zijn. Momenteel (8 Mei) zijn er al drie ingesponnen.

De dieren zijn buitengewoon vlug. Als ze vallen, lopen ze als een muisje.

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